THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne
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FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Tad O'Loughlin
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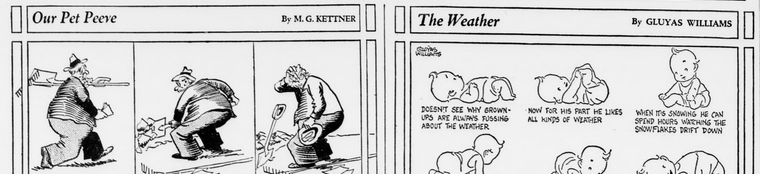
MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

SMATTER POP— Chicken Soup, A La Egg

By C. M. PAYNE

"REG'LAR FELLERS"



Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER

The Weather

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

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Smiles

DIZZY

The inquisitive woman
ing the gardener. She
of meaningless questions.

"What steps do you
caterpillars?" she asked.

"Well" mum," said the
into our nearest field and
caterpillars round three i
they gets giddy and don
way back."

Vain Regret

"What a change! Th
replaced by a wide roa
Henry, just where we
when courting, they
placed a traffic signal."

"I wish that red light
showing then, Maria!"

Important Question

She—When we are
ling, two hearts will be
He—Yes, but which

WNU—4

Fine F
Digest
WRIGLEY'S SPEARA
THE PERFE
Fin
For Tea

SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—Grade crossing elimination is one phase of work relief that can be started 15 days after the President says "Go!" despite Mr. Roosevelt's own recent warning that this was one type of project that would be the slowest in getting under way. The only reason for the 15-day delay is that this length of time is required for advertisement for bids.

Despite the President's expressed concern about delay on grade crossings incidental to the acquiring of the land, approval of the projects, and selection of only important highways crossing mainline railroads, the fact is that all difficulties have been solved by the public roads bureau of the Department of Agriculture. Slightly more than one thousand projects are ready for bids. 756 more will be ready inside of a year, and 2,202 additional will be ready within two years.

Officials of the bureau are champing at the bit, and wondering why the President takes such a pessimistic attitude.

The President's point about acquiring the land is not involved, for in the first thousand projects, now ready, options on the land needed have been secured by the states in which the projects are located, and the states understand thoroughly that the state treasuries must pay for the land, with the federal government paying for the work, materials and overhead.

The total number of projects for the first year is 1,755, for over a thousand of which the land options are in hand, the total cost would be $181,-44,000. The total number of additional projects to be ready within a year is 2,202, a total cost of $277,567,500. Thus within a year work could be begun on a total of 4,058 projects, at a total estimated cost of $461,881,500. In addition there is much other project work which is ready to go just waiting for White House approval now that the work relief bill is a law.

The bureau of roads is also ready to start at the flash from the White House with road contracts. These are to be let out on the time-honored formula down by law, as between the states, so the figures are not so interesting.

Go to Mining

The government is about to engage in the mining business! It will certainly be in for some other minerals. Besides the precious metals, the government proposes to mine only metals which would not complicate the existing situation, or compete with products already in the surplus list. For example, there would be no mining of copper, lead or zinc.

Important of the metals under consideration, besides gold and silver, are quicksilver, chromium, nickel, antimony, and manganese. Actually, there is plenty of politics in the last, perhaps to eliminate it. Not directly or directly. The idea is, if mining were developed on a scale in this country, there might be later on to put a sharp limit, whereupon the steel companies would have to pay higher prices for present, which in turn would make their competition with Belgian steel cost lowered in the United States by the recently approved reciprocal treaty—more difficult.

In addition to these metals, two minerals are under consideration, are special grades of mica and

There is a bill pending in the senate, introduced by Senator James P. Pope of Idaho, which would allocate fifty million dollars from the work relief fund for mining. This bill is expected to pass. But while it goes down the same street, the bill is not necessary if the administration can get the right kind of authority from congress. Just where we stand on this matter, however, when courting, they have replaced a traffic signal."

"I wish that red light were showing then, Maria!"

Approves

Gold and silver mining, decision on which has practically been reached, are almost ideal from the government's standpoint. The experts advising President Roosevelt insist there is no reason whatever that mines could not be operated by the government—for gold and silver—which would produce profit not only to pay the wages of men employed, and the total cost of production, but actually to yield a profit besides. And the beauty of it, they point out, is that there would be no element whatever of competition with private business. The government would just take the gold and silver and put it in the treasury. There were no profit at all, no profit to be done. If there were a profit it would be turned back to the relief fund for employment in other directions.

Most of the other metals mentioned, such as tin and nickel, are regarded as vital from a national defense standpoint. This country is deficient in them, mining experts are most anxious to undertake development in this field.

The main problem of course is that there is a very large stranded mining plant, located for the most part in Europe, handy to the points proposed for government operations. There are skilled miners, so that no training would be necessary. They are far happier, carrying on their present work, it is argued, than in the grade crossings or on public works, for example. Anyway, there is not a lack, but a surplus, of men needing jobs who could be put to work on grade crossings and roads.

So far the mine experts' basic projects are in as good shape as any for putting men to work immediately. All that would be needed would be the Presidential O. K. And they expect that very shortly.

Cotton a Problem

With the AAA under fire from so many quarters, King Cotton remains one of the most important world problems, threatening to save or wreck the administration's plans to lift the farmer up to that "parity" of purchasing power which President Roosevelt is so fond of discussing.

Most southern statesmen wave aside so-called threats to American supremacy in cotton. They contend that nowhere else in the world can cotton be produced successfully to compete with the United States. Either the cost is too high per pound, or the quality is too low, they insist.

The threat involved in Brazilian expansion in cotton growing has been discussed at length in these dispatches, including the confidential view of the Brazilian administration which is that the United States efforts to hold the price of cotton up will crash, as did their own with respect to coffee, and therefore they are not too optimistic. But they hasten on to add that they can produce good cotton at a profit at 6 cents a pound.

This season the United States exported to Great Britain 563,000 bales, as against 1,039,000 last season, and 1,045,000 the season before.

This is partly explained by two things. Japan has finally passed Great Britain as a producer of cotton textiles, and so has become the chief consumer of the raw staple.

But the disturbing fact about the two previous paragraphs is that the United States exported to the entire Orient this season 1,348,000 bales, as against 1,059,000 last season and 1,598,000 the season before.

In fact, the total exports of cotton this season from the United States were 3,565,000 bales as against 6,031,000 bales last season, and 6,046,000 bales the previous season.

Not an encouraging picture!

Disturbing Facts

Two seasons ago the United States produced 12,961,000 bales of cotton. Last season 12,712,000 bales. This season 9,019,000 bales. AAA restrictions.

What happened meanwhile in the rest of the world? India's record for the last three seasons was 4,100,000, 4,500,000 and 3,800,000 bales. China produced 2,200,000 this season, 2,000,000 last, and 1,871,000 two years ago.

Russia, in fourth place, is crawling up. The increase there is from 1,178,000 to 1,880,000 to 1,937,000 this season. Egypt increased more than half a million bales over two years ago.

Then comes Brazil, generally regarded as the real menace. Two years ago she produced only 373,000 bales. Last year 897,000 bales. This year 1,250,000 bales. Next season?

Peru increased in the three crops from 265,000 bales to 325,000 bales; Argentina from 150,000 to 225,000; Mexico from 95,000 to 200,000; The Sudan from 121,000 to 170,000; Korea from 135,000 to 150,000; Manchuria from 50,000 to 100,000; Belgian Congo from 38,000 to 80,000; Turkey from 60,000 to 90,000, and Greece from 22,000 to 50,000.

The really disturbing fact comes in adding these and other foreign increases in cotton production together. America has decreased her production 2,000,000 bales in the three seasons. The rest of the world this season produced 12,480,000 bales, as against 10,946,000 two years ago.

Defenders of the AAA program insist that the world this year has used only a large quantity of surplus cotton, and that prospects for next year are therefore bright despite this increasing foreign production. Meanwhile the dust storms in Texas and Oklahoma, the two biggest cotton producing states, seem to promise further curtailment this year even than had been planned, and correspondingly increased incentive to foreign cotton producers to expand, the short American crop promising a continued high price, even if there were no AAA.

Planning New Taxes

A one per cent tax on all life insurance premiums and a tax on all movie admissions above 10 cents—instead of the present limit of 40 cents—are among the levies that the treasury will recommend to congress some time before this session adjourns. Some of the treasury experts, who were ordered to the job of figuring out the new taxes, liked the idea of the sales tax. But President Roosevelt was consulted about this, and at once turned thumbs down.

One thing the treasury experts do not know—the motives for their being ordered to get up this list of taxes. They are not sure whether this is a bona fide list, which the administration will push through if possible anyhow, or whether this is a "bluff" list, intended by the President to be used as a club in his expected veto message on the soldier bonus.

The reason for their doubt is the suggestions they have received, including the two named above. Because their own thought seems to be that the taxes the administration seems to favor are calculated to stir up more resentment than would be justified by the amount of money they would raise, Especially the movie tax.

This line of reasoning drives the experts to figure that the President is merely getting up a highly objectionable line of taxes so as to get the country excited against the soldier bonus.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for May 12

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

LESSON TEXT—Ephesians 4:1-7, 11-16; Acts 2:41-42.
GOLDEN TEXT—So we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another—Romans 12:5.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Going to God's House.

JUNIOR TOPIC—What a Church Is.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—What the Church Is For.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Nature and Work of the Church.

I. What It Is (Eph. 3:5-6).

It is the body of redeemed men and women of Jews and Gentiles called out from the world, regenerated and united to Jesus Christ as head and to each other by the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 12:13).

1. It was unknown in Old Testament times (Eph. 3:5, 6).

2. It was predicted by Christ (Matt. 16:18). Shortly before Christ went to the cross he spoke of the Church as still in the future. He said, "I will build my church."

3. It came into being at Pentecost (Acts 2).

II. Christ Is the Head of the Church (Eph. 1:22, 23).

Jesus Christ is to the Church what the head is to the human body. He is so vitally its head as to direct all its activities.

III. The Unity of the Church (Eph. 4:4-6).

Having in verses 1-3 of this chapter set forth the virtues necessary for the realization and maintenance of unity in the Church, in verses 4-6 he sets down the fundamental unities which make unity of the body.

1. One body (v. 4). Since all believers have been united to Christ by faith, they are members of the one body of which he is the head.

2. One Spirit (v. 4). This is the Holy Spirit. He is the agent in regeneration and the baptizer into the one body and is the animating life uniting the believers to Christ and to one another.

3. One hope (v. 4). Completed redemption at the coming of the Lord is the Christian's hope.

4. One Lord (v. 5). The one ruler of the Church is the Lord Jesus Christ.

5. One faith (v. 5). This faith is the one doctrine which centers in Christ and the one instrument which unites the believer to Christ.

6. One baptism (v. 5). This means the baptism of the Holy Spirit—that sovereign act of the Spirit which unites believers to Jesus Christ as head and to each other as members of his body.

7. One God and Father of all (v. 6). This is the almighty Creator and Sustainer of the universe.

IV. How the Church Grows (Eph. 4:11-16). It is through the ministry of certain officials having the gifts of the Spirit.

1. Gifts bestowed upon the Church (v. 11).

a. Apostles. These were appointed by Christ to superintend the preaching of the gospel in all the world and the creation of an authoritative body of teaching, the Scriptures.

b. Prophets. These ministers were given for the expounding of the Scriptures.

c. Evangelists. These seem to have been traveling missionaries.

d. Pastors and teachers. The pastor was a shepherd-teacher, the two functions inherent in the one office.

2. The object of the ministry of the Church (v. 12).

a. "Perfecting of the saints." Perfecting means the mending of that which has been rent; the adjusting of something distorted.

b. "For the work of the ministry" (v. 12). The perfecting of the saints has as its object the qualification to render efficient services.

c. "Edifying of the body of Christ." Edify means to build up.

3. The duration of the Church's ministry (v. 13). It is to continue until

a. There is unity of faith.

b. We come into the knowledge of the Son of God. Unity of faith can only be realized when the members of the Church come to know Jesus Christ as the very Son of God.

c. A perfect man, which is the measure of the stature of Christ.

4. The blessed issue of the ministry of the Church (vv. 14-16).

a. Not tossed to and fro and carried about by every wind of doctrine (v. 14). Knowledge of Christ as the very Son of God is the sure defense against the efforts of cunning men.

b. Speaking the truth in love (vv. 15, 16). Holding the truth of Jesus Christ as the Son of God in the spirit of sincerity and love will issue in the symmetrical development of believers, causing them to grow up in him as head.

QUIET THOUGHTS

Every man is worth just so much as the things are worth about which he busies himself.—Marcus Aurelius.

* * *

People glorify all sorts of bravery except the bravery they might show on behalf of their nearest neighbors.—George Eliot.

* * *

What St. Paul wrote to the Christians in Rome nearly two thousand years ago is as true today as ever it was. There is "peace in believing."

MILE A MINUTE CROCHET COLLAR

By GRANDMOTHER CLARK

Crocheted collars are becoming more popular each day. They are very attractive and add so much to personal appearance. The collar shown here received its name from the combination of crochet stitches that work up very fast. The term "mile a minute" has been applied to crochet work of this type for many years. The work on this collar is very simple and it costs very little to be the proud maker of this pretty dress accessory.

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HAWAIIANS TURN TO PRESERVATION OF RACIAL GROUP

Not that the Hawaiian race is dying out—far from it—though it is certainly spreading out, by intermixture. But it is at the same time experiencing today a fresh grounding in its own subsoil through an increased "inmarrying"—that is, the tendency of part-Hawaiians to marry back into the Hawaiian group rather than to continue outward toward a further dilution of blood.

The Hawaiian people are a vigorous and prolific people, and their women are instinctive and devoted mothers. The race is experiencing now a period of recrudescence in numbers as well as in racial self-consciousness.

Curiously enough, this new racial self-consciousness is one quite unmistakable symptom of the changing cultural life in the islands. It is a symptom not to be overlooked—this swing from an earlier enthusiasm for the "melting pot ideal," on the part of almost all elements in society, to the tendency to draw apart into self-conscious racial groups with cordial relations but a distinct feeling of difference in interests and background.

This finds its most practical expression in separate civic clubs and chambers of commerce. It is accentuated by the cultural cleavage drawn along racial lines at the university and by the growing emphasis upon the study of racial heritage in the schools.—Elizabeth Green, in Asia Magazine.

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